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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY Philippines

SUBJECT Wartime Chinese Organizations in the Philippines

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(LISTED BELOW)DATE OF INFO. [REDACTED] 25X1A
25X1XSUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.Chinese Communist Organizations

1. Philippine Overseas Chinese Guerrilla Unit
(Fei Lu Pin Hua Chiao Yu Chi Chih Tui, 菲律賓演華僑遊擊支隊)

This was the combat organization of the Chinese Communist Party in the Philippines and like the Hukbalahap was organized shortly after the outbreak of the Pacific War. In 1945 it had some 2000 members. The commanding officer was UY Kiat (HUANG Chieh, 黃傑). From the time it was organized it fought the Japanese in the provinces and executed traitors. It distributed a news handbill called the Chinese Guide. Its headquarters was at Benavides Street in Manila. Funds were collected by soliciting from anti-Japanese citizens and by threatening collaborators and pro-Japanese merchants. This organization was popular with the poor people but was disliked by the wealthy and by the Japanese collaborators.

2. Philippine Overseas Chinese Great Anti-Japanese and Anti-Collaborator League
(Fei Lu Pin Hua Chiao K'ang Jih Fan Chien Ta Tung Meng, 菲律賓演華僑抗日反奸大同盟)

This was the political organization of the Chinese Communist Party in the Philippines organized on 12 March 1942. By 1945 it had approximately 2000 members. Head of the organization was QUE Kian (HUO Chien, 郭建). The work of the organization consisted of putting up propaganda posters, distributing the Chinese Guide and establishing first aid stations and refugee shelters. Its headquarters was in the Chinese Middle School Building on Reina Regente Street in Manila. To get funds requests were sent by mail followed by a member whose duty it was to collect. Contributions were received from the rich by means of threats.

Chinese Pro-Communist Organizations

3. Philippine Overseas Chinese Anti-Japanese and Purging Collaborators Guerrilla Unit
(Fei Lu Pin Hua Chiao K'ang Jih Chu Chien Pi Chi T'uan, 菲律賓演華僑抗日鋤奸迫擊團)

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At its formation in January 1944 this organization was led by TAN Pue Teck of the Philippine Overseas Chinese Wartime Hsueh Kan Unit (see below) but it later came under the control of the Chinese Communists. In 1945 it had approximately 500 members and was commanded by ONG Keng (WANG Keng 王庚). Its work consisted of circulating a handbill called So Tong Po, setting up refugee and first aid stations and killing collaborators. Its headquarters was at Elcano Street, Manila. It was financed by soliciting and collecting and by means of threats. The lower ranks of the unit lacked discipline but it was not the worst of the wartime organizations.

4. Philippine Overseas Chinese Anti-Japanese and Purging Collaborators Volunteer Corps

(Fei Lu Pin Hua Chiao K'ang Jih Ch'u Chien I Yung Chun, 菲律賓華僑抗日鋤奸義勇軍)

From the beginning of its formation in February 1942 this organization was controlled by the Chinese Communists. Most of its members were also members of the Hong Bun Association*, whose wealth helped support the organization before liberation. Its membership was about 1000. Its leader was KOR Chi-beng (HSU Chih-meng 許志猛). During the Japanese occupation the corps cared for refugees and executed collaborators. After liberation it published the Chinese Commercial Bulletin. The organization had an unfavorable reputation after liberation because it was supported financially by an important gambler and collaborator named Korpac. Its headquarters in 1945 was on Alvarado Street in Manila.

Chinese Nationalist Organizations

5. Philippine Overseas Chinese Anti-Japanese Volunteer Corps
(Fei Lu Pin Hua Chiao K'ang Jih I Yung Chun, 菲律賓華僑抗日義勇軍)

This organization was formed by the Chinese Nationalists in November 1944 and in 1945 it had 2000 members. The leader SHIH I-sheng (施逸生). It published a newspaper called Tai Han Hun, administered first aid and its combat unit served with Colonel Agustin Marking's Filipino-American Guerrillas. The organization had a good reputation because it did no killing. Its headquarters was at 35 Plaza General Lachambra. Funds were raised by selling Filipino-American issued "Liberty Bonds".

6. Philippine Overseas Chinese Wartime Hsueh Kan Unit
(Fei Lu Pin Hua Chiao Chan Shih Hsueh Kan T'uan, 菲律賓華僑戰時血幹團)

Thirteen classmates formed this organization in 13 sections with a total membership of less than 200 in May 1942. By 1945 it had over 1500 members. (From this organization one section seceded to form the organization in paragraph 7). Leader of the organization was DEE Hai-lok (LI Hai-jo 李海若). Its combat unit helped the American forces in 1944 - 1945. It executed traitors, spies and collaborators, administered first aid, prohibited gambling and distributed a handbill called Toh Hue Sua. In October 1944 it fought with the Hukbalahap **. The organization headquarters was on Dimasalang Street in Manila. Its reputation was good because it did not resort to threats to obtain funds but solicited by mail and then sent members to collect the contributions.

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7. Phillipine Overseas Chinese Youth Wartime Special Services Unit
(Fei Lu Pin Hua Chiao Ch'ing Nien Chan Shih T'ie Pieh Kung Tso Tsung Tui,
菲律賓華僑青年戰時特別工作總隊)

This organization was formed a month after its leader had separated from the Philippine Overseas Chinese Wartime Hsueh Kah Unit (paragraph 6) because of a difference in opinion. Most of the members, which numbered about 1000 in 1945, were members of the Young Chinese Group of the Three Principles ***, and students at the Chiang Kai Shek High School. The leader was LIM Chok-mui (LIN Tso-mei 林作梅). The newspaper Vanguard was published by the organization during the occupation. Organization headquarters was at 973 Magdalena Street, Manila. The members killed traitors and collaborators but because of lack of discipline in the lower ranks and the use of threats in the collection of funds the organization gained a bad reputation.

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- * ~~Comment.~~ There is no further available information on the Hong Bun Association.

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- ** ~~Comment.~~ It is not clear whether this organization "fought with the Hukbalahaps" in alliance or in opposition.

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- *** ~~Comment.~~ This organization is now dominated by Chinese Communists,

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~~Comment.~~ Most of these organizations still maintain headquarters at the same addresses and, in some cases, have the same leaders. Some of the Chinese Nationalist groups have come under the influence of Chinese Communists.

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